The last lecture of the course on English Fiction was given last evening in Clinton Hall by Mr. Gzo. WILLIAM CURTIS. Hundreds of people were turned away from the doors from lack of room in the Hall. tering the hall, and found a bouquet awaiting him at the desk.

The lecturer was greeted with loud applause on en-Mr. Cuntis began by saying that he had not mentiened many well-known novelists in his survey of English fiction, because his intention had been to give the general significance of that literature. He had not therefore mentioned Captain Manyatt-whose herses were as much like scamen as the Tom Bowline of the stage was like the actual English sailor-or Lever, whose Irishmen were as true to nature as Sam Slick's Yankees and so truer-or Mr. Alasworth, whose popularity was as enormous as his ingenuity in forms rebt wy, torture and murder. An ingenious professor in Combridge had calculated, in cold blood, from the statistics of railway accidents, that a man who traveled five thousand miles owed a broken arm to keep the statistics straight; another who had ventured ter thousand was liable for both his legs, while some un fortunates whose professions or accessities compelled them to live in ears, like lecturers and others, were in arrears for the whole body to these terrible statistics—
so that you might any day find yourself traveling by
the side of a man who, by the most careful scientific
computation, ought to have had his neck broken a
year or two before. The same calculation might be
made with Ainsworth's novels. For every ten pages
there was at least one thumb screwed; for every chapter a State procession or a black intrigue; for every
book, poison, daggers, dungeous and ratting of armor,
and for every volume the assassination or execution or
marriage of all the characters not received to arisfy
the rigorous imprisonments, racks, weddings and scalfolds of the next volume. Ainsworth was a kind of
inverted Baiwer; he fed the same kind of perverted
taste in the kitchen that Sir Edward grattined in the
parker. One other name he could not omit: Mr. G. P.
R. James—who had grown to be an amiable literary
institution. We had a perfectly kindly feeling toward
him as toward a good old family horse. It could not ar ears for the whole body to these terrible him as toward a good old family bone. It could not be raid that he had not enriched English literature; for he had presented it with a pair of untiring horses which at any time during the afternoons of the last four or five centuries "might have been seen slowly four or five centuries "might have been seen slowly according a lift," and stil seemed as far from the top as ever. He should have mentioned many more novelists, had not his purpose been to characterize rather than to catalogue the English fiction of our day. He came te speak of Thackeray with some treplication, because he know all the fans and flounces were against him. Already he heard their indignant rurtle. Already he heard Blanche among them seking if there could be such a being as Becky Sharpe and protesting that she wished to think better of human nature. Youter in the corner he saw the Reverend Charles Honeyman sitting by the size of the lovely widow of the late Captain George Osborne, now the happy wife of Major Dobbin, and whispering to her in the most pastoral Captain George Osborne, now the happy wife of Major Dobbin, and whispering to her in the most pastoral manner that to draw a character so replete with milk and water as Amelia was to libel the sex. Lady heatrix Esmond also could no longer countenance a story-teller who habitually maligned women, and who insinuated that even ladies of birth and position had sometimes an eye to the spoons in their matrimonial treaties. Major Penicinns, too, who had read a few numbers of the Newcomes, thought it bad tasts to speak so severely of a highly respectable family, and trusted, as he put in his best teeth and slipped on his brownest wig, and fitted the plumpest calvest to the lack of his logs, that the world was not getting false and fond of stams in its old age. And so, whom we had called Thackeray a coid-blooded anatomist, a grunting surgeon flourishing a scalpel, a traducer of pad called Inschera a controlled anadmin, agranting surgoon flourishing a scalpel, a traducer of women and a dealer in humorous gossip and low morals and trivial details, had we quite disposed of that sad sagacity, that tender humanity, that tragical truthfuliess, that exquisite wit, that quaint simplicity, that genial wisdom, that charity and humor? When Lady Blessington fled to Paris, and Gore House with this way was said, her French had genial wisdom, that charry and humor? Wheal hady Blessington fled to Paris, and Gore House with all if furniture and pretty things was sold, her French valet wrote to her, after describing the scene and thore who came to see, "Mr. Thackeray came also, "and there were tears in his cyes as he went away." He is perhaps the only person whom I have seen "really affected at your departure." Did they remember the author of Pendennis and Madame de Fonac, and did they believe that there were tears in his cyes only because there was to be no dinner in his mouth at the Gore House? Thackeray had long been an author before his tame crossed the sea. He was one of the founders of Penden, in which he had written a great deal, as well as in Frazer's Magazine, and at one time in The London Times. His acknowledged works would make not less than twenty good-sized volumes. But it was not until the publication of Varity Fair, in 1848, that Thackeray rose to a general ringlish and American reputation. His works previous to that time night be called those of his first manner. They were studies which assisted him in the claboration of his larger works, and several of the characters now familiarly known to us figured in the earlier ske chez. If Dickens was the exponent of the Hamanity of cotemporary English ficinon, Thackeray represented its R. ahity. He was a great novelist because he was a great realist. The tendency of the time was the restoation of Art to its true basis—a represented its R. ahity. He was a great novelist because he was a great realist. The tendency of the time was the restoration of Art to its true basis—a faithful adhesion to Nature. In France it dethroned classicism in art a quarter of a century ago, and in Eterature by Victor Hugo, whom it superseded by Balzac and George Sand. In English literature and art the same spirit was evident. The Photograph and Daguerreotype were harmonious with it. It seemed as if the eye suspected some trick in color and an unnatural elegance in engraving, and so turned on the removeless sun to tell the truth about things and people. Thackeray's novels were daguerreotypes of life. His satire was the remotions astire for the daguerreotype applied to the train about raings and project. Instantia was the re-lentless satire for the daguerrectype applied to the snoblery and flunkeyism of English society. He was a minerally-man, a club-man, a man of the world. His bonest English heart was outraged by the indu-His bonest English heart was outraged by the inhumanity, the pretense and mean subservience of "the world in which he lived, and so he stepped out of the club, planted his batteries and rained upon the aremy his squibs, paredies, burlesques and rhymesevery form of literature which could serve his samatery purpose. His satire blazed along the line of society, and seized upon everything which the spirit of snobbery had tainted. The Book of Snobs made all the clube turn pale. The Paris Sketch-Book and the Journey from Corshill to Cairo stung the tourists. The Luck of Barry Lyndon and the tremendous adventures of Major O'Gahagan outbraged the Irish genius. Rebecca and Rowena, The Great Hoggarty Diamond, Men's Wives, The Shabby Genteel Stary, Mrs. Perkins's Ball, and the Contributions of George Fiz Boodle to Frazer and of Don Pacifico to Punca left no rest to the soul of the snob. He pursued Bulwer, the great literary snob, with relentless fun; he burlesqued his novels, his style, his sentiment and his name. And this tremendous battery of salire way so controllar by great area. name. And this tremendous battery of satire was so controlled by good sense, and had such meaning when it seemed most unreasonable, that it was not to be dismissed as merely extravagant. It was not the glitter of persifiance as in Horace's satire, nor the cold gleam of sarcasun as in Pope's, nor the fire of ambition and of disease as in Switt's, that lighted the world upon its of disease as in Switch, and humane satire which did mat. And this he found Thackeray's to be. He was a dangerons and universal democrat. Ar. Curtis had beard the wonder expressed lately whether Thackeray beard the wonder expressed lately whether Thackeray would dare repeat in London his lectures on the Georges. But long before he was famous he had given the same theory of The Four Georges in some inscriptions which he had proposed for their statues, as stinging as they were true. Mr. Curtis sid not suppose that Thackeray began writing with a prefound consciousness that he was to benefit the world starge, and the life and literature of England by satire. He had made too much sport of Rulwer's pompous claims to literary missions to be guilty of the same absurdity. But he was used, as all men of genius were, by a superier power. Shakespeare wrote his plays to supply the theater in which he was interested. Fielding wrote Joseph Andrews to paroly riterested. Fielding wrote Joseph Andrews to paroty Pamela. Dickens wrote Pickwick to supply text for some drawings. What Emerson said of Michael An-gelo was true of all great artists:

gelo was true of all great artists:

"He builded better that he knew."

And so, while Thackeray was bombarding Bulwerism in every direction and under whatever form it appeared, he was only pursuing his profession and making his living from day to day. The sting was that it was not feeble fun. It was Hercules seizing Peltam by the nape of the neck and shaking him until he slipped shivering out of his dress-coat and varnished boots and showed what a mannikin he was. And the satirist did not assume to be a saint. He varnished boots and showed what a manikish he was.
And the satirist did not assume to be a saint. He said frankly, "It is in the air, gentlemen. Snobbish"ness has infected England and we all have the dis"ease more or less. I have no doubt that I should be
"very glad to be seen walking down Peil Mell with a
"Duke on each arm." Such tremendous truth-telling
was sure to provoke recognition if the nation were
not actually moribund. Yet how slowly it came. He
was not mentioned in Horne's Spirit of the Age,
which spoke of such gentlemen as Westland Manston
and Monekton Milnes. But to a shrewd eye the germ
of the novels was in the skeches, and it was not surprising therefore that when he was only known as a
funny man in Punck and a clear man in Frazer,
Charlotte Broute, the sly Yorkshire Zoverness, instinctively fixed her eye upon him just after he had
published Vanity Fair, and saluted him in the remarkable dedication to the second edition of Jaze Eyre.

It was the charpest-eyed woman in England recognizing the sharpest-eyed man. The general scope and drift of the novels were the same as that of the sketches—they grew out of them—but the general treatment was broader and deeper. The rollicking sarresm of the earlier sketches disappeared, and they could hardly be legitimately called saires. Thackery was no more a satrist for drawing Becky Sharpe than Shake speare was for drawing lago. That there were no perfect persons in the world did not make it a satire. Mr. Curtis did not ask whether there were perfect persons in the world; he asked if this one aspect of the world were true. For a novel had limitations and could only deal with certain characters in certain relations. Truth-telling was not necessarily sailre. Fielding was not sarineal when he described Parson Adams saying of Vanity, "Vanity, Sir, I despise it; my best sermon is upon Vanity, Sir," And Thackeray's novels were strictly panoramas of life. like Gil Blas, Roderick Random, Don Quixote and Nicholas Nickleby. "I have no head above my evee." Thackeray had once said to a friend of Mr. Curtis; but he had a heart below his eyes, and that vitalized the story. When we read Thackeray, we seem to be in contact with life. Characters and events strike us as they do in the world, and we have that serious and intimate interest in them. To eray, we seem to be in contact with life. Characters and events strike us as they do in the world, and we have that serious and intimate interest in them. To know Ethel Newcome is to know a lovely, humane girl, and not a heroine with spangled wings Edded under her baby waist, but a being who is no more intended for an ideal than our cousins Griselda and Titania. Cousin Griselda was a good girl, full of honesty and sweetness and intelligence; and yet if Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, young, handsome and noble, abould alight from his palanquin and offer his beart full of love and his hand full of diamonds and opals and value, he did not say that she would take them. and rubies, he did not say that she would take them, but he thought that even Cousin Griselda might wonand rubies, he did not say that she would take them, but he thought that even Cousin Griseida might wonder whether esteem for Rasseias would not do for love, considering all things; and he thought her parents, rot being at all heartless people, might advise their daughter to think very seriously before she said that esteem would not do for love, while, if there were only Rasselas, and nothing but his heart in his hand, the same parents might say, "My dear Grizzel, a woman should "do more than esteem her husband—she should love "him." And in a country where there was no Prince Rasselas, but only rich Old Bottom the weaver, if lovely little Titania were educated in a society whose real principle was love of wealth and social position, and heard the principle inculcated in a hundred ways, and was hemmed in and entangled on every hand by its subtle sophistries, Cousin Titania, although seeing, and protesting, and calling her fate by its right name, neight yet yield to that fate, marry Old Bottom, after all, and try to forget his cars. We all understood this perfectly. We all knew how insidious the snare was. It was this story of actual, general life, which Thackersy told. The story moved on, with no machinery or clap-trap, but like life. If we smiled, it was quite unawares. If we wept, the tears oozed from our eyes as they did when we sat in the parior and saw the young people dancing merrily about the room—Griseida with Rasselas, Romeo with Juliet, Titania with Bottom. It was because we saw a partner which they did not see; it was because we saw them moving down the dance with Time; and as they whirled, Time touched the roses in his partner's cheek; them moving down the dance with Time; and as they whirled. Time breathed upon the luster of his partner's heir; Time touched the roses in his partner's cheek; Time dimmed the light in his partner's eye, and the music that was so gay died away as you listened-died from a dance into a dirge. To write a novel was to copy life so as to have the moral in the picture as we have it in fact. Fielding, and Smollett, and Cervantes, emptied the streets into their books. Thackerry's novels went very much into the details of life, but then life was made up of trivial details. Pendennis, and Henry Esmend, and Clive Newcome, were no mere busy with details than every man was. hooks were so steinly real, that when we saw the nors and sins of the characters, we recognized our own, and we hated to have those things which we ought to correct in ourselves held up to seorn in literature. Some people objected to Thackeray, and demanded pictures of the ideal to show to what we might at-Some people objected to Thackerny, and demanded pictures of the ideal to show to what we might attain. But the Idealists had always had it their own way in literature. Virtue had been triumphant all the way down from Pamela to the Lamplighter—Virtue drawn through a key-hole and coming out larger upon the other side. Novelists had paraded whole battalions of ideal men and women. Even Dickens had given us Cheerybles and Little Nells and Paul Dombeys. But what was gained by it? If we were sick, let us know it, and not get oblivion from champagne. Nature was a wicked wag. In life we found philosophers growing over the underdone chops, and poets caught in the rain. Women who were loveliest and truest were not always doing angelic deeds. They sometimes took medicine and scolded the cook. Even Jeanie Deaus had to eat her dinner; and, naturally, Byron, who was one of the her dinner; and, naturally, Byron, who was one of the so-called idealists, said that he could not bear to see a woman eat. But the great artist was he who was not woman eat. But the great artist was he who was not afraid of the fact, and in whose hands Jeanie Deani did not cease to be a being of beautiful moral heroism because she was subject to human necessity. This was emphatically true of Thackeray. Major Dobbin was emphatically true of Thackeray. Major Dobbin was a man who made us all prouder of being men, although he had large feet and could not bow gracefully. Thackeray was accussed of always making heroism ridiculous, by allying it with some little defect; but if a reader could so entirely escape catching the tone of these novels as to suppose that Dobbin was made to tumble over a sofa, that his goodness might be made Indicrous, instead of seeing that it was to make the goodness real by making the good man human, that reader could no more catch the meaning of life than he did of the story. If Thackeray inclined to draw the lago in life rather than the Prince Prettyman it was because he hated lago, and knew there was no charm against him so true as his faithful portrait. Hence came the melancholy moral. The eyes of many a noble woman filled as she read. It was too true. She could not finish the story. The heart of many a man ached as he shut the book, and he went down to his desk or the drawing room a little sadder and a good deal wiser. For as he read, page by page, and paragraph by paragraph, the tragic story, he whispered to deal wiser. For as he read, page by page, and paragraph by paragraph, the tragic story, he whispered to his own heart. "It is bad; it is bad; but the worst is that it is true." Mr. Curtis knew the fans and flounces would make a stand upon Thackeray's women, but he was sure that a moment's consideration would correct this misapprehension. Thackeray became first famous by his portrait of Betsy Sharpe, and his readers forgot to survey the whole range of his female creation. No women in English fiction were more real than his. Becky Sharpe was not their type; the mother of Pendennis, though she had the weak tenderness of a mother; the patient Laura, although she seemed componishes becames virtue was not piquant; old, beaumother; the patient Laura, although she seemed common place because virtue was not piquant; old, beautiful, high-bred Mine, de Florac, with her life-long martyrdom of the heart; vigorous, bomely and hearty Mrs. O'Dowd; young, susceptible, proud Ethel, with her pure instincts and realy lovely nature, thinking right and doing wrong; these were women who, for naturalness and exquisite details of portraiture and for those qualities which were most womanly, were not surparsed in the whole range of English fiction. Thack-cary loved the excess of what was most womanly in naturalness and exquisite details of portraiture and for those qualities which were most womanly, were not surparsed in the whole range of English fiction. Thackersy loved the excess of what was most womanly in woman better than the least swerving the other way; consequently he very much overpraised Fielding's Amelia. He did not require great genius and brilliant talent in his heroines. He coldly commended Portia while he loved and worshipped Juliet and Desdemona. Still he had the profoundest reverence for that noblest type. Erminia was a direct and Becky Sharpe an indirect homage to what was abstractly most excellent type. Erminia was a direct and beeky Sange an indirect homage to what was abstractly most excellent in woman. No man who had not a sensitive adhesion to everything essentially lovely in femsle character, could have portrayed Becky Sharpe. Mr. Curtis was confounded at that theory of Thackery which made him a jeerer at human fruity. For, however well-bred we might have a reason and with a sixty and whether innately Sharje. Mr. Curtis was confounded at that theory of Thackery which made him a jeerer at human frailty. For, however well-bred we might he, we were not quite saints, and, whether innately depraved or not, Satan must have great satisfaction in contemplating human society. And if Pendennis and The Newcomes made one sigh over men and women, what did Ivanhoe, Jonathan Wild, Clarissa Harlowe, and Oliver Twist? Were Pelham and Peter Simple and Charles O'Malley not to be condemaed as maligning human nature, and Vanity Fair to be scorned as a libel upon life? For his own part, Mr. Curtis found no author in English fiction who wrote with more humane and sand and tender sincerity than Thackeray. He could not consider an author a miganthrope who had drawn Col. Newcome, and who loved Dick Steele; nor a skeptic of womanly leveliness, who said of Stella's hair, "Only "a woman's hair—only love, truth and devotion." And as he closed the volumes of the finest novel of society ever written, he heard the author saving: What a world it might be, and what a world we have made it! What powers we have, and behold, spite of poetry and philanthropy, and Christianity, here is the great Prime Minister officially lying in public, and little Mrs. Smith politely lying in private, and the lie is so ingrained and rank, that it taints sweet, girlish natures; and good girls may be too weak for it. They give two dellars to weep at the woes of an actress playing an actress, and would not give two cents for either of the actresses in real life; they go listlessly to charity schools, partly for the fashion, partly for the conscience; there is no heart or hope in it. And with the same listlessness they hear a Rev. Honeyman on Sundays preach that 'the poor ye have always with you, means the poor ye always must have, and there is no helping it. Young men are readier to disbelieve than to believe; wealth and worth are confused in their minds, and knowledge of the world has come to mean a profound skeptilesism of men and motives. Poetry, or the conversat

ter deserved a deluge than it does to-day? My plan is to see just what we are, and then we can better know how to become what we ought to be. Plenty of gentlemen and ladies have shown us what we might be if we were perfectly rich, beautiful and splendid, with no tendency to toothache or gray hairs. But being men and women, each with his thousand teelings, let us see our life as it is—the good held in abeyance by the bad. Mrs. Rawdon Crawley succeeding in society the amiable Lady Esmond, loving her daughter's lover; Ethel Newcome deliberately agreeing to mary a fool; Major Pendennis a toady and loving but his own fiesh and blood; Dobbin capable of an affection from which Romeo's might have been studied; Colonel Newcome, an apotheosis of human character, and the tearliess tragedy of Mme. de Florace—and as we look I think we shall turn away neither Diogenes and Mephistopheles, but bowing our heads and saying, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner.'" That was the still sad music of humanity that he heard sounding through all the stories of Thackeray. Mr. Curtis concluded by reading the reference to Thackeray in the preface to the second edition of Jane Eyre, and Thackeray's poem commencing "The play is done, the curtain drops."

The lecture was intened to throughout with the frops."

The lecture was distened to throughout with the

closest attention and frequent demonstrations of the heartiest appreciation. Four of the lectures of the course are to be repeated in Brooklyn.

CASTLE GARDEN ABUSES.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to investigate the matter of the abuses of emigrants at Castle Garden, held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, City

Hall.

Mr. Bennert, Lieutenant of the Third Ward Police, was first examined, and testified that some time ago he was employed by the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. It often happened that preference was given to ships arriving late in the day over others that had arrived earlier. He said that on one occasion he was on board the ship Wm. H. Neilson on duty. The emigrant passengers on board were in a very destitute condition, and suffering from the cold: They asked to ashere, but he refused them, having orders to that effect. They asked for something to eat, and raised a subscription to purchase bread and cheese. Witness sent on shore and purchased the food they asked for. They again asked to go on shore. The officer that relieved witness failed to keep them on board. That night witness was retained in the Garden. A child was taken sick and died the next morning. In December last about eighty versels arrived within two days. Heard passengers on the ship Neilson say they were bound to leave, as they had nothing to eat. The orders that I had to keep passengers on board of ships were signed by the President of the Commissioners, Mr. Verplanck.

The treatment of emigrant passengers arriving is, in we only on a subject that many as at the passengers arriving that humans. Witness was at Mr. BENNETT, Lieutenant of the Third Ward Police.

The treatment of emigrant passengers arriving is, in my opinion, anything but humane. Witness was at one time coming up with another ship, when he found, among the emigrants, many sick infant children. He purchased bread and milk with his own money, and distributed among those most in need. Thought the landing of sick emigrants at quarantine was very inhuman. Had seen persons who were scarcely able to walk, with a rope fastened about their waists, lowered into boats like so many bags. Witness lowered into boats like so many bags. Witness thought that boats with coverings might be built for the accommodation of sick emigrants. Had seen Commissioners Kennedy and Kerrigan most at the Garden. Witness, to a question asked by the Chairman, stated he had seen emigrants, both on board of ships and in the Garden, for twenty-four hours after they had arrived, while under the care of the Commissioners, neglected and left destitute. After some further evidence, by Mr. Bennett, the Committee adjourned till next Tuesday, 2 o'clock, p. m.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BAPTIST BIBLE SOCIETY. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Mana-

gers of this Society was held on the 6th inst., the President, Dr. Weich, occupying the chair. Reports from the various standing committees were presented and adopted. The report of the Treasurer shows and adopted. The report of the Treasurer shows that the treasury is still overdrawn about \$2,000, though there has been a fair increase in the receipts. Reports were received from 25 colporters, whose more important labors may be stated as follows: Visits to families, including the reading and expounding of the Scriptures, 6,543; children brought into Sabbath schools, 313; sermons preached 215; visits to vessels, 130; conversions, 75; baptized, 36. The first Colporter Baptist Church in this city has been recently formed, numbering 33 members, and having the Rev. Wm. Archer for pastor. The death of George C. Germond, esq., of Williamsburgh, one of the managers of this society, was announced, and two vacancies in the Board were filled by the election of Mr. Curtis of Brooklyn, and Mr. D. Ward, the society's depository agent.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION STREET MISSION.

The Anniversary of the Union-Street Mission was held at the Brooklyn Athenseum on Thursday evening, Mayor Hall presiding. After the opening prayer by the Rev. J. West, the Rev. Dr. Vistos addressed the audience and children of the Sabbath School. His address was characterized by strong and noble sentiments, rich in the great elements and forces to be employed for the regeneration of the poor, desolate and ployed for the regeneration of the poor, desolate and depraved, especially among the young. After a few words of generous tribute to the labors of the Rev. Mr. West and his coadjutors, Mayor Hall spoke with much earnestness and sympathy of the value and grand results to be hoped for from these humble and obscure influences at the base of society. H. Post, esq., read a brief report on the objects of the Mission. After which the children sang several pretty songs, and recited various pieces, which elicited considerable applause from the audience.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Friday, March 7-Ald. I. O. BARKER, President

Friday, March in the Chair.

Proposed Extension of Sixth Arenne,—Ald, Voorants offered a preamble and resolution in relation to the crowded condition of Broadway, especially during the past Winter, the probability of a more confused state of things in the reat thoroughfare as trade increases, the necessity, therefore, for its relief by afforcing other means of direct travel to and from the upper part of the city.

Resolved, That it be referred to the appropriate committee to consider and report apon the expediency of passing such or

Resolved, That it be referred to the appropriate committee to inquire into and report opon the expediency of passing such or dinances or ordinances as will have for its object the extension of the Sixth avenue through to where it would intersect Canal attent with West Broadway. And also the extension of West Broadway from its present termination at Chambers street to where it would intersect Greenwich street. Adopted and reterred to Committee on Streets.

Proposed Division of the State.—By Ald. MONEGIAS.

Wherear, It is deemed necessary by the Members of Assembly from the country districts to remove the State Arsenal from the city for reasons unknown to its citizens, and from the debate on the Tax Bill and other matters, it has been represented, and the public given to enderstand, that the people of this glorious city are not competent to govern or legislate for Reselved, That our Representatives at Washington and Albany be requested to inquire how and by what means the State

Resolved, That our Representatives at Washington and Albany be requested to inquire how and by what means the State of New York can be divided so as to make two States, and that our Representates at Albany are requested to call a meeting of the delegates from New-York, Kings County, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Rockland, Sulivan, Ulster, Dutches, Columbia and Green Counties, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a "State of Southern New-York." Referred to Committee on Law.

**Markets-By Ald Voorshis, referring to Committee on Markets to report upon the propriety of erecting a large public market in the upper part of the city, and the subject of selling Washington-Market at anction. So referred.

The Streets.—By Ald. Voorshis, relative to the Mayer's advertising for proposals to clean the streets, that his Honor had no power to receive such proposals, and that the Counsel to the Corporation give his opinion on the subject. Adopted.

rear.

6. CLANCY hoped that this report would not be adopted in

Aid. CLANCY hoped that this report would not be adopted in its present shape. If the Commissioner had the recular appropriation, he failed to clean the streets, and the \$15,000 appropriation he wanted to see placed at the disposal of the Mayor, that he might use it to public advantage.

Aid. TUCKER could see no reason why a special appropriation should be useds. The Commissioner, who is the praper officer, had a large sum at his disposal, and he could not believe the Mayor could do better.

Aid. VOCKHIS, and FULMER were of the same opinion; and finally the resolution to non-concur was adopted.

Adjourned to Mombay.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY, March 7.—The President, Brainance.

FRIDAY, March 7.—The President, BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, eeq., in the chair. The Board received and referred the following:

Petitions—Of Peter Cooper and others, to have Bowery and Chatham street paved with the New-York Iron payment.

Petitions—Of Peter Cooper and others, to have Bowery and Chalam street paved with the New-York Iron pavement.

Of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line, to have south side of Pier No. 13. North River, widened.

Of G. W. Isaacs and others, for a culvert and receiving basin on the north-east corner of Bowers and First street.

Resolutions—To repair Buikhends between Piers Nos. 6 and 8, East River. Referred.

Authorizing a special election to be held on the 25th of March in the XXIVth Council District, to elect a member of the Board to fill vacancy caused by the death of Councilman R. S. Dinon. Laid over.

To memorisize the Legislature to remove the officials now at the Castle Garden Entigrant Depot. Laid over.

Authorizing the Assessors to include in every assessment list an amount equal to one and one third per cent on the total amount of such assessment, as a compensation to the Collector and Deputy Collector of Assessment. Referred.

Giving permission to the owner of Buikhead between Beach and Hobert streets, to pile out and bridge a space eighteen fact outside of the present Buikhead, and 112 feet long from the north side of Pier No. 37. Referred.

After receiving a few reports from the different committees, the Board adjourned to aftend the lecture of Stephen H. Branch.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

CONVENTS IN AMERICA. - According to The America can and Foreign Christian Union, the conventual system has taken strong hold upon our soil. It says that lands have been purchased and edifices reared in our cities and rural districts for this object. And, under the direction of Dominicans, Benedictines, Redemptionists, Franciscans, Cistervians, Carmelites, Jesuits, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Notre Dame, Sis ters of Providence, Ursuline Sisters, the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Lorettines, or some other order, 142 of these religious community ties are established and in operation among us.

CHANGE OF VIEWS .- The Stamford Advocate says hat the Rev. James Hoyt, late of that place, has become a full believer in the doctrines of modern Spiritnalism. It adds that, when in charge of a church there, he warned his people against Spiritualism as a damnable heresy."

REQUIREMENTS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- The

Church of England Quarterly for January opens with an article on the "Church of the Future," in which the necessity of great, almost radical changes in the Church of England, to adapt it to the wants of modern society, is strongly urged. A larger supply of ministers, and of less costly churches, a larger number superior officers, greater facility in the removal of unfit ministers, and a revision of the services and doc trinal formulas of the Church, are among the points discussed.

PROPOSED PROTESTANT CHURCH AT TUNIS,-The Protestant residents at Tunis contemplate the erection of a church in that city, where, amid a population of we hundred thousand Mohammedans, Jews and Roman Catholies, they are without any place of public worship. They are unable to raise sufficient fands among themselves, but hope for assistance from this have signed an appeal for the object.

THE AMERICAN SARBATH-SCHOOL UNION.—This in

citation has established during the past year 2,440 new schools, and revived 3,463 old schools, containng 41,519 teachers and 255,709 scholars; yet the average cost of the schools has been but \$5. The Union has now eleven superintending agencies, reaching from Texas to Minnesota, and engages the entire services of some 400 men, beside the aid of thousands of men and women throughout the country, who act as teachers and visitors. Probably no other religious or benevelent institution in our land is the means of accomplishing a greater amount of positive good than

A HARVARD PROFESSOR IN AN "ORTHODOX" PUL-PIT .- The Maine Evangelist says that the Rev. Prof. Huntington of Harvard College, being detained on hi way homeward on a recent Saturday by stress of storm and blocking snow, was thrown into Brunswick the next morning to pass his Sabbath. He attended as worshiper in the church connected with the college in the morning, and preached, very greatly to the acceptance of all who heard him, in the afternoon. The Evangelist says that the heads of his sermon were seven-the need, or conscious reconciliation with God; the difficulty, sin the first moral development is sinful; the warning, everything utters note of alarm; the relief, Christ; application of the relief, faith; the fruit, righteousness, Christian life; the result, salvation. These points, says The Evangelist were treated in a way to leave the most evangelical impres sion on the mind, and the preacher's manner in reading nd praying was eminently devout.
REUSION OF PRESENTERIASS.—The Presbyterian,

of Philadelphia, asserts that the doctrinal differences between the Old School and the New School are as great and as many now as they were at the disruption of the church twenty years ago. That paper adds: "In the present state of the churches their reunion would be utter impossibility-a thing not to be thought of or entertained for a moment. On a right basis, we 'should hail such a reunion as one of the happiest events which could occur; but great changes must take place before such a consummation can be effected." TURKISH PERSECUTIONS,-Persecutions have not

eased in Turkey. A late number of The Christian Times contains accounts of persecutions by civil authorities against Mohammedans converted to the Christian with. They were bastinadeed and banished. The accounts state that the authorities avoided, by design, such an issue as under the laws would have led to the death of the victims.

EAST WINDSOR AND YALK THEOLOGICAL SEMIN-ARIES.—The rumor is confirmed of a proposed union of these institutions. The proposition came from the Friends of East Windsor, and is substantially this, that the two Seminaries be united in the Institution at New-Haven; that the funds of East Windsor be used to endow certain Professorships; and that the Pro fessors on those foundations be nominated by the East Tyler has evinced entire cordiality in the project.

ECCLESIASTICAL.-The Rev. Thos. C. Pitkin, late assistant minister of Trinity Church, New-Haven, has become rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany. The Presbytery of Nassau has dissolved the pastoral relation between the Ainslee street Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles W. Hodge, at his request.

LORD MAHON ON METHODISM .- Lord Mahon, i his History of England, in the chapter on Methodism, says that a "solemn accusation might have been brought against Wesley for the presumption with "which he sometimes ascribed immediate efficacy to "his prayers." He also says, among other evils of his career enumerated, that "very many persons have been termented with dreadful agonies and pangs, beside the great evil of the Church being weakened by so large a separation.

CHURCH MEMBERS IN CHRISTIAN AND HEATHEN LANDS.-During the past year the number of ordained missionaries in the service of the American Board was 165, and the number of members added to the Church is 1.487, making an average of a little more than nine members to each missionary. The Christian Intelligencer says: "We have examined the last report of two classes, taken at random in our church, and find that in both cases the average of additions on confessions of faith is less than this. BORROWING SERMONS,-A clergyman from New-York, when in London some time since, went several

niles to hear a famous preacher on Sunday morning, and after waiting through the ritual service, was as tonished to hear from the distinguished divine a sermon written by a pastor in Boston, and included in a volume of his printed sermons.

IMAGES OF SAINTS FOR RUSSIAN SOLDIERS. - During the last campaign in Russia, more than 60,000 image f saints were sent from St. Petersburg for the encouragement of the Russian soldiers.

Lance Religious Bequests.—In the west of Scot-

and, Mr. John Ferguson of Cairnbrook near Irvine, lately died, leaving £1,250,000 to be employed, with the exception of a few thousands to his relatives and friends, and some other few to the lecal charities of Irvine, in promoting education and religion over the western countries-the Trustees and Managers being of the Free Crurch, United Presbyterian Church, Rerined Presbyterian Church, and Congregationalists. And he has so regulated the disposal of this mighty sum, that simple, unsectarian gospel truth shall b diffused in connection with a solid education, not only among the present but future generations.

CHURCHES IN KANSAS.-It has been stated in sevral of the religious papers, that the Rev. Dr. Pattan of New-York, has undertaken a temporary agency to raise \$20,000 for the erection of churches in Kansas, Dr. Pattan has undertaken the work gratuitously, so that during the time in which he may labor in this work, he will be no expense to the cause, and donations will go into the treasury and be applied to the object in undiminished amount. MAYNOOTH CATHOLIC COLLEGE,-The report of a

ssion that has recently examined Maynooth College, Ireland, where Cathelic priests are educated, shows that the young men are treated like children, and that every regulation seems intended to keep them

children in intellect all their lives. The difficulty of shutting out disturbing influences in this country has led the Pope to favor the education of American priests at Rome, and measures to this end are now in

PASTORAL DESTITUTION.-Twelve Congregational churches in New-London County, Conn., are now without pasters.

CONDITION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHERCH, SOUTH .- The New-Orleans Christian Advocate says of the Methodist Church, South: "The Sessions of the conferences, now over, presented, upon the whole, an encouraging prospect and retrospect. Some of them were signalized by the inauguration of important measures. The whole breadth of church inter-

est is advancing. Measures sent down to the Aunual Conference by the General have taken shapeas, reporting separately members in full connection and probationers, the Sunday School and the Tract cause, and the publishing house. Friends, funds, members and preachers are on the increase,

ecclesiastical body in the world, covering such extent of territory, including as many members, work-ing by such various instruments, and wielding the same influence, enjoys such peace as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN PRESSIA .- A late number of The London Times says that Sir Cutting Eardley and others waited on the King of Prussia some weeks ago at Cologne, as a deputation from the Paris Evangelical Alliance Conference. The King's answer, through his Excellency M. de Bernodorff, informs Sir Cutting that his Majesty has ordered a searching inquiry with respect to the acts of intolerance which has been notified to him by the deputation, as having been committed in his own dominions; and that he has, moreover, instructed his repretentatives at the Courts of Electoral Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe Meiningen and Schawnburg-Lippe, to call the attention of those Governments to the acts of persecution committed in those several States, as set forth also by the deputation, and to urge an inquiry and the adoption of measures for insuring religious liberty to

Baptist Christians.
A CLERICAL BROTHERHOOD. - The Staffordshire Advertiser says that six brothers, four of whom are clergymen, recently met together at Harrington to celebrate the birthday of the eldest, who is rector of the parish. The day being Sunday they all assisted in the performance of divine service in the morning, the rector reading the prayers and litany, another brother preaching the sermon, another reading the communion service, another reading the epistle, and the two lay brothers reading the lessons for the day. The name of the brethern is Blonom, and the occasion was one of peculiar interest.

THE NINETEENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Council No. 15, Jos. S. Taylor proprietor, did but very little business last Wednesday evening. Our reporter remarked that the number of "enthusiastic 'boys" who came up so boldly to Bro. Joe's support at the commencement of the difficulties, have very greatly diminished of late. The cause of this is that those little places on streets and other little jobs where a dollar or two a day could be made without doing anything, which were so liberally promised, do not 'turn up" so plentifully. A year or two ago the Common Council abolished the Inspectors on opening streets, very much to the damage of the patronage of the Street Commissioner's office. Some of the Anti-Dooley men assert that Bro. Joe promised them if they would be "good" and wait patiently, he would get these Inspectors restored, and then there would be room for all. Some of them informed our reporter that they had come up there and "voted things through for him long enough, and if he did not give them an office soon they would go back to the old Council. But these gentlemen should not be impatient, "things 'are working;" the Inspectors on Sewers are about to be restored, as will be seen by the proceedings of the Aldermen last Wednesday, and those on streets are

expected soon to follow. It was also noticed that several of the old leaders don't appear at the meetings lately, among whom are ex Alderman Rich, Jno. Colvin and Councilman May nard. It is hinted that they don't wish to figure in THE TRIBUNE reports. Bro. Rich, we believe, has left the Order, and it is rumored that he and the Conneilman and a portly functionary, known as Uncle George, ' have started an Order in the lower end of the Ward, in the rear of the Observatory, for the promotion of "civil and religious liberty," which may account for the Councilman's absence. We learn that their affairs work smoothly; but we can only judge from the entries made in the minutes. However, as they keep open doors, your reporter will try and find time to pay them a visit soon.

About 8 o'clock Bro. Seeley took the chair, and af-Windsor Pastoral Union and elected by the Corpora-tion of Yale College. It is said that the Rev. Dr. through with, the Investigating Committee reported favorably on all the members of the old Council except Bros, Clark, Merrill, Lehman and Whitfield, These gentlemen being the leaders of the old or anti-Dooley Council, were considered very great sinners above all others, and the Committee wished to keep them in purgatory a short time longer before they admit them to the full-blown joys of a Hindoo paradise. Bro. Tompkins, the Marshal, now reported from the ante-room, through the wicket, that one of the condidates was frozen to death. Bro, Tallman now start ed out to see about the matter, but finding all in darkness, returned, bringing a candle stuck in a bottle, when he found in waiting for initiation Bros. Luke, Brannin and Fitch, with old members. Bannin has enjoyed the distinction of having been blackballed twice for his anti-Dooley sentiments, but both the brothers last night were received again into the bosom of the Hindoo church.

Bro. Joe now entered amid the most profound sensation, after which the report of the Committee sent up to the State Council to "back up" Bro. Joe was called for. Bros. Mills and Tallman, from that Committee, reported that they arrived at Canandagua the first day of the session, and that the credentials of Bro. Joe, and also of Bro. Smithson, delegate from the old Council, were both presented; but that Bro. Joe was declared the regular delegate. Also, that Bro. Smithson's memorial about the Joe Taylor Council and the manner by which they obtained their charter, was presented by Bro. Reed of the Eighteenth Ward about an hour before the adjournment, but was not read; neither was Smithson admitted to the room until the Grand Council had adjourned sine die. They also

submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Bro. Smithson be requested to withdraw from the Bogus Council in one week from the passage of this resolution or be declared expelled from this Council.

The Committee moved that this resolution be

adopted whether it was constitutional to expel a member this way or not. Bro Smithson now obtained the floor and proceeded to handle the Committee. He said the report was untrue in most of its statements, and proceeded to prove themso, and called on a pretty looking brother by the name of Wainwright, from the Tenth Ward, to sustain him. But Bro. W.'s ideas on he subject were not very clear.

Bro. Jack Van Tassle pow entered the room and inmired if it was the report in Tug Targuse that was order consideration, but matters were explained to im. Bros. Tallmen and Mills now made speeches adhering to the correctness of their report. Bro. Ketchum next speke, attacking the report and resolutions, and made things so hot for the Dooley men that Bro. Dooley popped up to a point of order, stating that the question was not on the adoption of the resolution but on the receiving of the report. The chair, of course, decided in favor of Dooley, when the whole matter was laid on the table.

Bro. Joe now preferred a charge against Bro. Smithon for being present and giving the pass-word, when he knew that this is the only legitimate Council No. 15. This charge was referred to a Committee of three, consisting of Bros. Ketchum, Frost and Mills. Some one now inquired if they were to get the new pass-word, but we learn that it was not given, for this reason: that the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson

caused such a sensation and fluttering at the State Conneil that they were not able to do much legitimate business, and that the difficulty in the Nineteenth Ward was not acted upon, and remains exactly in the same situation at before, and that the Grand Deputy has been instructed not to give either the old or new Council the pass-word till the difficulty is settled. We learn that Bro. Bullock says that this Ward will be lost next Fall to the Know-Nothings at the "rate they are going on," and that he is coming up some night to settle matters and set all all things right, Come on "Grand Installing Deputy." All hail Bullock, bide and hair! This being the state of affairs, the Dooley men are very anxious to "ring in" the old members, and Bro. Joe is willing to offer any amount of conciliation; so following the lead of the Cabinets of Europe, he offered the following peace propositions: as a foundation for negotiations:

Resolved, That all members of the old Council be admitted by entering their names on the books. Bre. Dooley seconded the resolution. Some debate took place by Ketchum and others. The

Anti-Dooley men did not care much about the resolntion and laughed at Joe for backing down off his high herse, that all members who came in must be initiated again. Bro. Joe, a little irritated, said he "would not give a tinker's d-n for all the old members." The resolution was then adopted.

Bro. Jack Van Tassle took up a collection. The box contained four cents only when it passed our re-porter, but he being on the "free list," could not assist in swelling the treasury, especially as he has to pay his own fare up in the cars, and find himself, although he will do the brothers the justice to say that they have done their utmost to endeavor to find him for the past six weeks; so it is no fault of theirs. The amount of the collection taken up was not announced, but it will no doubt appear on the minutes at the next meeting; so this valuable item will not be lost to our

Bre. Frost now moved for a Committee to draw up rules of order. It was amended that the rules of the Grand Council be adopted. Bro. Dooley moved to further amend that the rules of the United States House of Representatives be adopted. The last amendment prevailed, and Council No. 15 will now do as they do at Washington. Bro, Tallman now charged Bro Smithson with violating his obligations, by effering credentials at the Grand Council purporting to come from Council No. 15, when he knew Bro. Joe was the regular delegate. This charge was referred to the same Committee as the other. Bro, Dooley, the patriot who makes "inward speeches," asked the Chair if a member of the old Council was competent to sit on a Committee to try Smithson. Mr. President Seely thought not. Bro. Dooley then charged Ketchum with meeting the old Council, and several times a-ked K. if it was not so; but Bro. K. informed him that the affair was his own business, Bro. Odell, a very sincere and disinterested patriot, now jumped up and said that he knew Bro. Ketchum belonged to the other Council, for he "seen him" going up the stairs. On motion of Dooley, Bro. Ketchun was discharged from the Committee. Bro. Joe was appointed in his place, but very modestly declined. The honor was finally conferred on Bro. Jack Van Tassle, ventriloquist,

Our Reporter watied patiently to hear the confirmation of the rou mation of Fillmore and Donelson, but no such move took place. This was very strange, as the brothers in this ward are furious for the itinerating ex-President, there already being two Fillmore Clubs started in the ward-one Dooley and the other anti-Dooley. The motive power of each consists in the fear that the other will control the Custom-House patronage of the ward after Fillmore is elected. These patriots have already commenced quarreling about the spoils, and we have no doubt that as to the election of Fillmore, "distance lends enchantment to the view." Bro. Joe now moved to adjourn, and, without the question being put, Council No. 15 dispersed, with the exception of Bros. Dooley, Ketchum and Smithson, who were having a talk around the stove when our Reporter hailed a downward car.

FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the five-story brick building No. 186 Greenwich street, occupied by Messrs, Bush & Gale as a wholesale drug and chemical establishment. The fire originated on the first floor and was caused by the boiling over of a quantity of becawax which one of the clerks was melting up on the stove. The wax instantly ignited, and falling upon the floor, communi-

cated to a quantity of turpentine and other inflam-mable articles close at hand. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the clerks in the establish ment had hardly time to escape. Several left their overcoats, cloaks and hats behind, and the bookwho was standing at the desk, had not ti to lock the safe, but rushed out leaving the doors open. He only succeeded in saving a few books that before him on the desk. The greater part of the books, papers and accounts of the firm were destroyed From the first floor the flames rapidly ascended to

the different stories, and in a short time the interior of the building was one mass of fire. The firemen of the Seventh and Eighth Districts labored with great enrgy, but owing to the immense quantity of combustible matter on the premises, their efforts to extinguish the flames were of little avail. The building with its contents was entirely destroyed. The firemen succeded in comining the fire to No. 186, the adjoining buildings sustaining no damage except from water.

Mesers, Bush & Gale had just got in a large stock of drugs and chemicals preparatory to the opening of the Spring trade, and their loss will not probably fall far short of \$40,000. They are insureed \$2,500 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company, \$2,500 in the Mechanes and Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company, \$2,500 in the National Insurance Company, and about \$12,000 in other companies, the names of which we did not learn.

The building is owned by Mr. Bush's father, and is insured for \$7,590 in city companies.

THE FIRE IN GRAND STREET,

The loss by fire in the dry-goods store of Robert Walmsley, No. 347 Grand street, on Thursday night, has been estimated at about \$1,500. There is an insurance of \$3,000 upon the stock of goods, \$2,000 of which is in the Jefferson Insurance Company and \$1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. When were forced open it is said that the fire was burning in two parts of the store apparently disconnected with each other.

CITY ITEMS.

William E. Robinson, esq., Attorney and Counsellor, No. 267 Broadway, (formerly "Richelica" of THE TERRUSE), has been appointed by the Governor of this State, with the advice and consent of the Sea ate, a Notary Public.

OFFAL CONTLACT .- Mr. George A. Forbes has bord awarded the centract for removing the offal of the city. He has given the necessary security, \$60,000, and will immediately enter upon the work.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING .- We notice a call, in our advertising columns, for a meeting of workingmen, to te held on Monday next, at soon, in the Park. The objects in view are set forth in the notice, to which the reader is referred.

RUISS IN THE PARK,-The grounds about the City Hall begin to assume a kind of Herculanean aspect. The congealed sediment composing the range of mountains on Broadway has been carted into the Park, and lies there a black and scorial mass. It is evident the Mayor is furnishing a subject for another great historical painting-Fernando among the Ruins of the Park-which when executed should be placed in the Governor's Room by the side of "Fernando Crossing the Alps (of Broadway.") This tableau of